TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1882.

Abb y's Pick Theatre-Milliordelaw. Aquistion-2009, and Briefley. Million. B Jon Open, Mouse-Institute 60, Nations Both's Thester Rose and John Burnel's Museum Burnel's Auseum Burnel and St. C. Daly's Thester - the Paring Rose att. Grand Operation The Partie II. 1881.
Grand Operations — The Residents
Globe Dime Maximum 200 benefits
Haverly's Nikles Condens Policie II. 1881.
Haverly's Title vic Theatre — Vil.
Haverly's Eth. vic. Theatre — Vil.
Haverly's Eth. vic. Theatre — Vil. Haverty's 5th Av. Cheater - to You Line It. Med son Square Theatre—Francisco Sew Theatre Combine—To Sixio. Milines. San Francisco Minister! - Brooks y and 70% to Standard theater-Pathing Tony Postor's Tleater-Variety. Matines The Caston-Harm's Bright Greek's Mississis, Union Squeec's heater-Tre leads of Landon NV maker Theater-Humply Dampy.

Advertisements for THE WEERLY SUN, 18ened to-morrow marning, wast be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Worth a Man wa-Int Bowery

The Apprehended Commercial Crash. In view of the recent great decline of prices on the Stock and other exchanges, the falling off in the cotton and breadstuffs crops of 1881 as compared with those of 1880, the stringency of the money market, and the general fact that no violent interrupcountry has occurred since 1873, a great many people fear that we are on the brink of another commercial revulsion, and are preparing for it accordingly.

Entirely to dissipate this apprehension is neither possible nor politic. It is not possible, both because it grows largely out of personal temperament, against which arguments avail nothing, and because, to a considerable extent, it is well founded. There are undeniably good reasons for believing that the spirit of speculation which has been so flerce during the past few years has unduly inflated the prices of both stocks and merchandise; the falling off in the crops is an unfavorable fact; and the stringency of money causes a distress among operators which may easily be stimulated into a borrowers' panie, and bring the whole machinery of commerce to a standstill, as it has so often done before. It is not politic, because the very fear of calamity, even when groundless, is a wholesome check upon overconfidence, and, by the precautions it leads to, tends to prevent what it foresees. The essential eloment of a panic is unexpectedness, and it never occurs when it is foretold and looked for. The prophets of commercial evil are, therefore, not to be denounced as either fools or mischief makers. Indeed, they deserve respectful consideration.

On the other side of the question, however, it may be remarked that, apart from the protective influence of the apprehension we speak of, there is an element in the commercial situation now which has never before existed, and which, when duly considered, leads to a forecast of the future quite different from one based entirely upon past experience. Admitting that we have all the premonitions which in previous cases have heralded the coming of a financial storm, we may, if we look closely into the matter, see other signs indicative of a counteracting force which will dissipate the storm ore it

The force we refer to is the vastly greater wealth of our people in general than at any previous period of our history, and its con tinual increase by their industry and thrift. We have ceased to be a new country, borrowing the capital needed for its development at high rates of interest in foreign countries, and investing this capital, with all that it could scrape together of its own, in rallroads, factories, warehouses, mines, uable in themselves, were useless to pay debts with abroad whenever payment was suddenly and extensively demanded. We are now, as a nation, out of debt, we are owners of our productive machinery, and our surplus annual carnings are nearly if not quite enough to meet all the demands for additions to it. We pay in taxes to the general Government a hundred millions of dollars a year more than the Government re turns to us in its expenditures; we are building, mostly out of our own resources, new railroads by the thousands of miles; the new buildings put up in this city alone during the past year absorbed nearly fifty millions of dollars, and a similar building activity has prevailed more or less all over; the deposits in our savings banks increase by tens if not hundreds of millions annually; the Western farmers, who used to pay ter per cent, per annum for money on bond and mortgage, now are either out of debt altogether, or borrow of their neighbors at six per cent.; and so abundant has capital become that lenders, as a rule, are contented with five per cent. for long loans on good security where they used to get seven, and four per cent, where they used to get six.

Such being our financial condition, we re gard the recurrence of an old-fashioned com mercial crash as highly improbable, if not impossible. There will undoubtedly be a fall in stocks which have been carried by speculation above their value as dividendpaying investments, and in merchandise which has been in like manner artificially enhanced in price. An overproduction of railroads and of new buildings may lead to a revulsion in those departments of business and in the branches con nected with them, while financial troubles in Europe may cause a rise of interest or money here which will hamper enterprise of all kinds. But, we repeat, the country is rich and growing richer every day, and can now resist successfully shocks which thirty, twenty, or even ten years ago would have prestrated it.

Where the Responsibility Lies.

The National Republican of Washingto chides Mr. BLAINE for silently allowing the Washington Post and the Chicago Times to give him as their authority for saving that Gen. GARFIELD never entertained friendly relations toward Mahone, at least as a political leader, but as such had always antagonized him and his purposes.

The Republican, not content with denying such unfriendliness on the part of the late President, denounces as a slander the imputation that the "latter's professions of friendship and support of Gen. MAHONE were false and treacherous, and that, while he planned the condition with the Readinsters and advised Republicans to join it heartily, he was all the time secretly against lt."

It is unnecessary to consider the truth of the Republican's assertion that, instead of showing any lack of sympathy with the movement for repudiation, Gampield encouraged it and aided it with promises of support and friendship. But nothing, previous to the statement in the Post and Times. has ever tended to show or imply, with regard to the simple issue of whether Gar-FIFLD was or was not friendly to Manusci, that the Republican is now in the wrong.

of repudiation, contemplating in its programme the entire submission and absorpyear after year, the Republican voters had nominated their candidates and gone to the polls to east their ballots for them, with no other hope than to broaden the foundations of their party by expressing a belief in its | Leaguers and their allies must either capituprinciples, even though it amounted to a mere formality. When the campaign of the | and offer whatever resistance they can. Repudiators began, it happened that the control of the Senate was at the mercy of any one able to set himself up as an arbitrator, and Mattenn, seeing his chance, hid for the favor of the Administration, not by saying "I am a Republican," but saying "I am a Readjuster. Give my platform your support in Virginia, and I will give you my vote in the Senate."

The straight-out Old Dominion Republicans wouldn't listen to Manone. They tried to put a party ticket in the field; but there e med to be too strong a pressure against them from somewhere, and they faded away, so that the only party opposed to the Democrats was the Repudiation party.

If there was on the part of GARPIELD any unfriendliness toward Manone, any desire to stand by the Republican flag, to strike one more blow for honor, however hopelessly for victory," no man even who would have wished to see some expression of antagonism coming from the Administration against such a monstrosity as repudiation, ever discovered it. No Republican in Virtion of the industrial prosperity of the gluin could point to any sign of Executive real-tance against the Repudiators. Ma-HONE'S cause prospered. Never a sound came from Washington to show that this great innovation in politics was not approved, never a word of cheer for the straight-out Republicans. Repudiation was not a thing to go unnoticed. It was professed openly in all its boldness and enormity-forcing all possibility of ignoring it beyond the bounds of reason. Even if the Republican doesn't tell the truth when it speaks of promises from the Administration of support and friendship for repudiation, it cannot now be a question of what GARFIELD thought about it. It is idle to say he was opposed to it. He never did anything to oppose it that could be shown, whatever he may have thought. If in no other

way, he gave it at least a tacit approval. Mr. BLAINE was in the Cabinet. Who ever heard an old Republican war cry from him? Was GARFIELD of such registless or dominating will that even Mr. BLAINE dared not raise his voice against what he would have us now believe he and his chief aboutnated? One might as well say that President Ar-THUR is the enemy of repudiation; that he would rather see the Republican flag sink than nail the flag of repudiation over it.

Now that Mr. BLAINE has finally cut adrift from all Stalwart connections, he seeks to raise an issue with that faction by denouncing the alliance with repudiation. It is too inte. The cause of repudiation, fostered by BLAINE and GARFIELD, came to the present Administration like several other legacies, and was finally successful under the sanction of Gen. ARTHUR; but the responsibility of upholding this cause, with all that it implies, must rest on all factions

of the Republican party altke. Mr. BLAINE cannot now rid himself of the

The City's Mortality Last Year.

The mortality of the city in 1881 was greater than in 1830 by more than a fifth. The total number of deaths was 38,609, ngainst 31,937.

The increase of population during the year accounts for part of this larger mortality, it is true; but it cannot reasonably be held responsible for the whole of it. The city has not added twenty per cent, to the number of its inhabitants in a single year. If the ratio of increase was the same in 1881 as it was on the average between 1870 and was 1,212,513. That total, however, is proband other fixed improvements, which, how- 1880, the population of New York last year ably too small; for the appearance of the city, the extraordinary flood of immigration, the unusually great demand for labor, and the remarkable activity of trade and manufacture here, all indicate a growth very considerably in advance of the yearly

average between 1870 and 1880. But, even allowing for these, we should not be justified in claiming for New York at the present time a population of much over thirteen hundred thousand. That would be an increase since the last census of about eight percent. The Superintendent of the Health Department, it is true, thinks the gain has been much greater, and even asserts his belief that our population is now a million and a half, or one-lifth more than the census gave us. If he is right, then we have sufficient explanation of the increase

in the mortality. Suppose, making allowance for the circumstance that the census was taken at a senson when the city is least crowded, we admit that the population is to-day greater by ten per cent, than the total given us by the enumerators. We should still have a proportionate increase in the mortality of one-tenth.

There were 6,672 more deaths in 1881 than in 1889. Charging one-half of these to the growth of the city in population, we still have 3,336 deaths to account for. But the greater prevalence and virulence of contagious diseases alone explain this increase The deaths from these maladies last year, as

compared with 1889, were as follows: 1,3 0 2,454 Total 5,500

That is, there were 3,139 more deaths from three six diseases in 1881 than in 1880. If, therefore, we assume that the population is greater now by one-tenth than that given us by the census of 1800, the actual increase in the mortality last year was almost entirely due to contagious diseases, which have been unusually rife, not only in New York, but

broughout the Union also. There was last year an increase of mortainty from most diseases, but in proportion it was by no means so great as from those we have enumerated above.

The Question in Ireland.

How coercion in Ireland can be made to serce is the problem that seems just now to provide the British Government. The planto divide the country into five semi-military districts and to deal with each district sepnextely is now to be tried. It is a desperate measure, and will lead to bloodshed.

It may be that the Government has de termined to strike terror into the hearts of ever, this city will be required to pay only the Land Leaguers by making some frightful examples, or rather permitting them to be purbe. Wholesale evictions may be accompanied by wholesale slaughter. Any one of the proposed superior magistrates, having entire control of the police and military; can easily create a pretext for firing upon the neasuntry of any estate in his district.

It can hardly be possible, although it does look a little like it, that the British Government has resolved either to bring the Irish | roads, especially in the winter, when snow fills It was a new and unheard of I-sue, that peasants under the feet of the landfords or the streets, while cleaning the portion occu- | because.

to force them under the fire of the military. Certainly it would not be difficult to coerce tion of the old Republican organization in a large number of Irishmen into the belief Virginia, always a Democratic State. There, that this is the real intention of the Ministry. It looks now as if there was serious trouble ahead. If coercion should increase until it reaches a point where it can no longer be borne with any degree of safety, the Land

> A rebellion in Ireland would be a great calamity; but if, as it is feared, cold-blooded slaughter of unarmed peasants forms a part of the coercion programme, it is not likely that the people will submit to it quietly. Possibly they may think that theirs is a case in which feeble resistance is better than no resistance, and that sometimes the best way

late or take up whatever arms they have

to escape being killed is to kill. The people of Ireland have shown forbearance and tact in the conduct of their present singular opposition to the Government; and it is to be hoped that they will be able to get over this new difficulty without either bloodshed or surrender.

Good Advice to the President. Before the President left town he was invited by thirty members of the Union League Club to meet them at a quiet dinner. The invitation, which he found it impossible to accept, has been published, and is remark-

able for containing these observations: "We trust we do not violate the propriety of this social communication if we ake the occasion to loin the whole country in congratulations upon the nomination and con-firmation of Chief Justice House Guar to the high posifor the sacre-iness of the office lists it above all partisat

This friendly pat on the back is something more than a simple expression of good feeling. It is a declaration that we ought to have a non-partisan Supreme Court. This is attainable only by preserving an approach to equality in the representation of the two great political parties of the country on its bench.

At present only one of the nine Justices is a Democrat. There must soon be a vacancy. however, for we do not suppose Mr. Justice HUNT will much longer occupy an office, the duties of which he is unable to discharge. When this vacancy occurs the President should nominate a Democrat for the place.

Such we understand to be the idea which prompted the congratulatory expressions we have quoted from the letter of the thirty members of the Union League Club.

As for our own view, we shall be satisfied by the appointment of a man with true Democratic ideas, whatever he calls himself. For instance, SAMUEL BLATCHroad is a good enough Democrat for us.

The Perplexities of a Young Mayor.

We notice an almost universal inclination to predict that Mr. SETH LOW will fail in his administration as Mayor of the city of Brooklyn. Of course, among mere politicinus there is a strong desire that he should fail, and the prediction only represents their wishes in this respect. But even among Mr. Low's friends there are many to whom the difficulties of the position seem so great that they hardly dare hope for his

He owes his election to the Republican party and to a large body of independent Democrats. There are two factions of the Republicans in Brooklyn. To preserve harmony and retain their support in the future, he must satisfy both in the distribution of offices; and unless the Democracy is recognized in some of his appointments, an unpleasant feeling will be aroused among those who may well assert that all the Republicans in Brooklyn could not have made

SETH LOW Mayor without their ballots. Now, we have no doubt that Mr. Low has perceived the propriety of appointing to office men who are to some extent identified with these three several classes of his sup-The first consideration with the Mayor is personal fitness, and this will compel him to reject many candidates who are prominent as political leaders. Whether the discrimination which he is bound to exercise in this respect will be satisfactory even to his own party is a serious question.

If his appointments, however, cause all the displeasure and disappointment now so freely predicted, it by no means follows that his administration will prove a political failure. Everything depends upon the real character and ability of the men who will form what we may call his municipal Cabinet. If with their assistance, he gives the city of Brooklyn a government conspicuous for its efficiency, economy, and honesty, the people will perpetuate it, irrespective of party.

We have no sympathy with the discouraging view of Mr. Low's prospects, so generally expressed by the inhabitants of our great suburb on the other side of the East River. The cause of reform demands of good citizens something more than merely to vote for the best candidate on election day. They must not withdraw their moral support as soon as his election is assured. The time for that generally comes soon enough after his assumption of office, but we trust it may not come at all in the case of the new Mayor of Brooklyn. At all events, it is not yet here.

Mayor Grace's interesting message starts out with the deciaration that, while they are held responsible by the people for the condition of municipal affairs, the Mayor and Common Council of New York are virtually powerless under the present system, all administrative functions of importance being exercised either directly by heads of departments or indirectly by the Legislature. The greatest amount of space in the message is devoted to the finances of the city. The debt of New York on July 31 last amounted to \$30,309,974, exclusive of the \$35,-700,932 of securities and cash in the sinking fund. This d bt, like the city that bears it, is without rival in the United States. Nevertheless, the Mayor says, the city possesses more than sufficient wealth to cancel this indebted ness twice over, and he can see no justifiestion for anybody taking a hopeless view of our figurees. Although we are paying the penalty of extravagance and misgovernment in the past, he thinks the desire to reduce the debt should not stand in the way of needed public improvements He advocates the increase of our water supply and the construction of a new aqueduct from the Croton basin, which would probably cost not less than \$15,000,000. Aftention of the State taxes shouldered upon this city, which pays taxes upon 46.82 per cent, of the aggregate taxable property in the State, while deprived of representation in the State Board of Assessors. For 1882, how-\$2,827,287 of State taxes, as against \$4,270,760 in 1881. In connection with the subject of arrearage of taxes, the need of reform in our fax laws is pointed out. The working of the sinking fund under the act of 1878 is praised.

The railroads in the city, the Mayor duclares, possess franchises of great value, from which the city receives practically no return, and he recmmends that these franchises be not extanded or new ones granted without adequate compensation. He also complains that the rail-

pied by their tracks, encumber the remainder of the roadways. At present, he says, the peo ple are without redress, and he urges that

remedial legislation be sought. Local self-government for this city, protected by constitutional limitations upon the power of legislative interference, Mayor GRACS regards as the most pressing of all the necessities of the city, and he offers to join with the Common Council in asking the Legislature to take steps toward a constitutional amendment which will secure that end. He advocates civil service reform in municipal affairs, and discountenances special legislation by the Common

The Mayor refers to the increase of the death rate last year, both in this country and Europe, and points out the reasons why New York has aiways suffered unfairly in the comparison of its death rate with that of other places. He advocates the improvement of tenement houses and an increase of the powers of the Board of Health. Larger school accommodations are

The results of the examination of the affairs of the Dock Department, published last fall, are briefly summarized, and the Mayor says the business of that department has been conducted in a very loose and repreheusible manner. He concurs in the recommendations of the Commissioners of Accounts as to the reorganiza-

tion of the department. The Mayor praises the working of the new Street Cleaning Department, and declares that its work has been seriously hampered by the want of cordial cooperation on the part of the

The condition of the various public works is touched upon, and the Mayor remarks that the inability of the Park Commissioners to organize and their failure to agree upon a plan of operations amount to a demonstration of the shameful dissension and Incompetency which may e rendered possible by our system of triple and quadruple headed Commissions.

ings of the Department of Charities and Correction, and calls attention to the excellence of the Fire Department. The Mayor refers to his attempt to remove three of the Police Commissioners, and criti-

The message speaks favorably of the work-

cises the organization and the working of the Police Department. He advocates reform of the Excise laws, and winds up by expressing the belief that New York, once given a proper charter, made practically self-governing, and secured against the worst evils of the civil sorvice, would be the best governed city on the continent.

Mr. BLACKBURN and Gen. BURBRIDGE have not, thus far, resorted to the duel which some persons rumored to be imminent. It would indeed be a pity if, over a petty affair of office seeking, they should transfer to Kentucky the burlesque duelling recently practised in Virginia.

Barring the light fall of snow left from the evening before, yesterday was like a day made to order for New Year's callers, the cold, bracing air furnishing the needed change from the heat and excitement of the drawing rooms. New Year's Day, though one of the gavest festivals of the year, is one whose pleasures have the least variety among them. A stranger, finding from the closed stores and shops that it was a holiday, would at once be struck by the uniform appearance of the streets and by the fact that everybody was apparently doing the same thing. He would see predigious numbers of carriages, and the streets full of well-dressed men, cheeking visiting lists or getting ready their cards; and he might walk a mile without seeing a lady. Each year we hear of the old enatom of New Year's calls dving out, but, judging from yesterday, it is stronger than ever.

GUITRAU says he thinks he may be elected President one of these days. There is nothing Abrahamic about that delusion. A good many other men have been cranky on that point.

Secretary HUNT is said to have contributed to the records of the Navy Department a bit of sentiment rather out of the routine of official documents, in the shape of an answer to a young officer of excellent record, who, being out of eash, and yet anxious to marry, asked an advance of pay. As the story goes, Judge Hunt granted the advance, wished prosperity to the young officer, commended his desire to marry, and added a general commendation of matrimony. On this last subject Judge Hunr is unquestionably an expert. He is no signboard, pointing where he does not himself go. Having married four successive wives, when he advises the nuptial state he speaks like a man of experience. Nevertheless, if it is true that he has advanced the young naval officer's pay. his sympathy for matrimony has led him to a grave official error.

It is again reported that Mrs. LANGTEY, the London professional beauty, is to appear on the stage in this city next fall. It she depends upon her beauty to make a sensation, she may find herself without special favor in her part when confronting an nudlence of New York ladies.

The feature of the GUITEAU trial that recives special censure from the English press has been the freedom of communication with the public allowed the prisoner. If the legal presumption that an accused person is innocent until proved guilty be worth anything, how can restraint, further than is necessary for safe custody, be justified, and how can the accused, more than any other private person, be prevented from displaying deviltry, vulgarity, and bad taste? It is true that while in court GUITEAU is under the same obligation as other citizens are under to be respectful in his demeanor, but the ordinary punishment for contempt of court is imprisonment, and this GUITEAU is undergoing. It is true there are other punishments, but it has not seemed necessary to Judge Cox to apply them.

It may be but a coincidence, yet it is a fact that when the attendance at pedestrian matches has been very small, and the interest of the publie very slight, the scores have been very large. It remains for Howen and some of the best American runners to draw the big crowds of former days, and then beat the record. There is a fortune awaiting the man who will beat ROWELL, and beat the record too.

Mr. Andrew J. Chambers of New Haven is a colored man of some ability and a Demcerat. He sends us a long letter on the intelluctual status of the colored race, and asks us to print it as a reply to what The Sen said a week ago about the bill introduced by Congressman PHELPS. We are sorry that we cannot oblige Mr. CHAMBERS; his letter is too long, and all away from the point. Mr. CHAMBERS save that colored men have no daily newspaper in which to defend themselves. They have THE Sex, which shines for all, but which expects all its friends to comply with the necessary requirements of newspaper correspondencebrevity and good sense.

New Year's Day in New York was the day chosen by several persons for perpetrating suicide. To the wretch who looks back over the past year with remorse, and who, looking forward into the new year, sees no gleam of a better life, to the man who in this retrospect sees broken vows and frequent delinquencies and enfeebled will, let us speak the words of hope. The stout heart will see good in the future, whatever the past, and even if some resolutions are made but to be broken, others

Without doubt many people were right glad to see the end of 1881, and to know that Mother Shipton was a fraud. Let not such persons rejoice too much, for here comes a Hartford man who says that it is a mistake to limit the period of the dame's prophecy with the Sist of December, 1881. He holds that the time should be computed under the old style which would extend the year 1881 to the 24th of March next. So there are some cighty-odd days yet in which to fulfil the prophecy. What an uncomfortable bore this Hartford man is, to

ROBERTSON'S RECONCILIATION. Other Half Breeds anid to be Anxious to Find

Favor with the President. Washington, Dec. 31 .- When a servant sues to be retained in the employment of the master whose favor he knows he has no right to expect, promises to mend his ways, to seek new associations, and to be faithful in all things, and the master consents not to discharge him. but takes into consideration his propositions and pledges, and puts him on his good behavior, it may be said that the two have become reconciled. It is in some such sense that President Arthur and Collector Robertson have

made peace and become reconciled. It is hardly to be presumed that Arthur has done more than manifest a reasonable disposition to listen to what Half Breeds have to say. It would be judicrous for the President to seek

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Anderson at Booth's Theatre. Miss Mary Anderson began an engagement at Booth's Theatre last evening, appearng in the character of Juliet to a large audience. Several years since, but by no means so many that she is not still a very young actress. Miss Anderson sprang at a single bound from some part of the State of Kentucky to the altitude of a histrionic star. Her native State was prostrate at her feet in a week, and she proceeded by easy stages to the subjugation of the rest of the country. In Miss. Anderson's early career upon the stage there was much to admire, a great deal to condone, and not a little that gave pleasant expectation of her future. Probably much of the induigence that was shown her was due to an carnest desire to encourage her, and to recognize what was believed to be her budding genius, and to the good will and sympathy that should be a natural and spontaneous tribute to a remarkably engaging young woman of con-

spicuous energy and courage.

Besides, Miza Anderson's first steps in her art were interesting. The enthusiasm of her conthiul acting was refreshing, while the unyourstant acting was re-resulting, while the inconventionality and ingenuousness of her
mathods wers entertaining. She had a very
pretty face, a charming manner in her moments
of unconscious naturainess, and a voice which
was rich, deep, and resourceful. Nature, in
Miss Anderson's case, had evidently gone to
great lengths, and when so fair an occasion for
artistic cultivation was presented it was but
natural that no ordinary result should be
lessed for.

matural that no ordinary result should be looked for.

Miss Anderson's Juliet last evening furnished a linal and convincing proof of how completely she has failed to justify even the most underste expectation. To arriessness, simplicity awayward sincerity, and genuine grillshiness of her earlier acting, his parforable rudeness and crudity, have an disappeared, and in their place we have the completest of stagluess, mechanical expertness, and artistic sophistication. Her Juliet is a performance interly without feeling, measured attituding of and droped, set apart into periods and postures, full of inspirations and languous like the sicies of a bellows, and without a trace of natural sectionart or genuine feeling. It chilled the audionee; there was not a trace of first to arosse their sympathy, and they watched the performance with a half-hearter interest or entire indifference.

How Mass Anderson's pervession of her advantages has come about it is difficultio tell.

How Moss Anderson's perversion of her net-vantages has come about it is difficult to fell. The most natural explanation is, perhaps, found in the succession that the upper walls of the stage afford but noor opportunities for im-provement and study to one who has had no preparation for there, and who has ignored the rudiments of artistic train-ing. It is difficult to believe that with proper training and careful shotly Miss Anderson would not have made a full netroes; and even now, if she be not hardened by Western adu-ation and the pecunicity results that have asnow, if she be not hurdened by Western adulation and the permitary results that have accreed from her deviatation of the provincial state, it is not too late for her to unisari much that she has unfortunately acquired, and, in a measure, begin over again.

Of Miss Anderson's supporting company the less said the better. Mr. Harris is whony out of his element as house, and Mr. J. B. Studiey, last evening, was unexpectedly bad as Mercal or.

We learn through the kindness of an esteemed

to respond that the form indicated in fig. he he where day entitled the Voice of the house nate will be kinesed by a confine regularity that if Oliver Wendell Hallings. If there him credit,

A FAMOUS FRENCH MUSICIAN. Jules Massenet-The Life of a Young Com

poser. PARIS, Dec. 16 .- The first time that I met Jules Massenet was about three years ago, shortly after the great success, of his opera, "Le Roi de Lahore," which has rendered his name famous at least all over Europe. It was in the studio of a celebrated painter. There were present some dozen celebrities of the world of art and letters. Music was represented by the charming Spanish singer, Lorenzo Pagano, the saloon tener Diaz de Soria, whom the princes of Parisian finance delight to enrich, and Jules Massenot. Imagine a middle-sized. slender, nervous man, with long chestnut hair just sweeping his cont collar, a high and large forehead, dark eyes of extreme softness and mobility, a polished and lustreless face, a small

many particular to the property in the control of t

while he found time and means to visit Germany and Humarry, where he made the acquint-ance of Liszt.

I pass over his first works with a mere mention—his "Grand Taute," played at the Ordra Comique in 1868, and his "Poeme d'Avril," which has sin se become so famous. The honor of having discovered and protected the talent of Massenet belongs to the publisher Hartmann, through whom his music for Leconte de Lisle's "Erinnyes" was brought out at the Odeon in 1873 with great success. This was the beginning of his reputation. Then followed, besides a number of minor compositions, "Pon Gésar de Bazan" and "Marie Madeleine," 1873, and "Eve," 1875. Then he was appointed professor at the Conservations and desorated with the Legion of Honor in 1876, and elected member of the Institute of France in 1878, Finally, in 1877, the Opera opened its doors to the young composer. "Le Roi de Lahore" was mounted with great splender and produced with remarkable success. That work is frankly personal; in it Mussenet imitates no one and makes concessions to no school; the score is as remarkable for the richness of the style as for the sincerity and constitutions as with which it is written from one end to the other; in short, it showed that Massenet, who was known to be an incomparable symphonist, could write for the stage and write way. The opera met with brilliants success, not only in France, but also in Italy, where it was performed in no less than twenty-cirk theatres.

Italy, where it was performed in no less than twenty-eight theatres.

In a few days Messenot's second great work, his open of "Here itade," will be played at Brussels. The Paris opera is so much occupied with making money, and the meanting of a new place there is such an immense affair, that Massenet has had to follow the example of others of his contemporaries, and to export his works. Massenet has been at work on "Recodiated ever since ISTU he has put his whole soul into it, and if one may judge from the enthusiasts of the artists who are to interpret it, the place is destined to make some this. Here in Paris the greatest interest is taken in the performance; all the Fansian critics intend to be present, and a large number of Parisin melomannes will take the express next week to the fleigian capital. And so, in the musical world, for some time to come, we are likely to hear for some time to come, we are likely to hear much about Julies Massenet. The echo of his plory will doubtless reach across the Atlantic. Who he is I have attempted above to say. In conclusion I will repeat, Massenet is an artist to the very finger tips, jusqu' as bout des ougles. THEODORE CHILD.

I Really Can's Subscribe.

R. B. Hayes to the Gardeld Monoment Association. I really can't subscribe, you know, For poverty afficts me so, That I have serious doubts if I Could at a moment's notice toy A hundred thous and dellar place

My tunds I carefully invest, It I should easily easi them in-Were I to help you buy a ste-With cash that should be let alone, Why, that would be a sort of ain. James Garffeld was a noble man,

A better man yan seldem ser-But other mobile persons live. Who might to get, and not to give For testaine, look at Grant and me He was the President, you say,

But i er a shot he might to day Be drawing very literal pay-Nobody ever shot at me.

Proxity captaintectile, and see, For practly opprases use,
White fortune holds me as a slave,
and I would almost fets out. That he expensive monoment Will e'er ade a my hambe grave.

BUNBEAMS.

-Chinese immigration has fallen off during the past year, the number arriving in San Francisco being 17,767, while 8,178 Ch. namen returned to Asia.

The Russian court officials are in quest of fitten snow white horses of the same size and book in be used in the procession at the coronation of the very -St. John, the temperance Governor of Kansus, has officially recognized the claims of woman to official station by appointing Mrs. Cora M. Downs of Wy-

and site to be a regent of the State University -There exist in the Bengal Presidency 111 vermicular papers, with 20,000 subscribers. Forty-five of these, with a circulation of 20,000, are published in Lower Bengal, and the remainder in the northwest provinces, the Publish, central India, and Enjoychana.

-Statistics disclose the fact that of every ten children born in Rogland and Wales, less than a ver ever reach their two both year. In France outs half of the boys and girts who are born attain that are and Ireland falls even below this miserable standard of

some very striking statistics with regard to the combaranye health of the German and Prench armies. According to these returns, the average number of men in the infilingues on every day is twenty five per thousand in France and only eleven in Germany, while putting toroom, each French soldier is incapacitated from duty during seventeen days in the year, as against only thiraccording to the same authority, is nearly twice as high in the French army, being nine per thousand, as against single case or small sox in the German army during the

of which ninety-right proved fatal. -The question of increasing the number of the members of the Reichstag is now being in elect ral haw of the Stat of May, 1800, one member to to be elected in every State of the German cuspire for every 100,000 inhabitants, and an additional memberies of well tor the excess number if it amounts to 50,000; if the cormember only is to be allowed for it. representatives of the late North German Confederation was fixed on this principle at 197; when the southern States entered the conseneration it was moreased to 22; the law of the 25th of Jone, 1673, so that the total ber of members of the Meinleine is now 397. This that on of the curpoe, as ascertained by the cousin of the lat of December, 1986 and a motion has accordingly been S with German Volksparter, and the Danes, for a further

acrease in the number of its members. ... The following story was told to the correspondent of the Leeds Herries by a sen captain, the exof an Irien landitional; "When I got home last Angled I found things in a fearful state. Mr father, more than "... and bedridden, was crying all day long, saying to - a rained and that his of lidren would be killed; and They could not pay time doctor's bulls, they had moneyenough to fast to derimedicine for the punning and this where there had always been near thousand a year coming in. Not a penny of rent ha touched for entities mostly. Now I are a true the tenant could pay without any difficulty, so I shape volver into my poeter and waited down to the house. I found my man there. I endered my aleest deem, name of them knowing me. After an I up and told them the touch . Posth, it's Captain said one, who recognized me from the very man was after. "Yes, Tim, my how, the Chipman Jack. " tour for the real you own his father." They be though they thought I was clean much, and use of langued. I wheeled remai upon him and said. A her aute your master and his daughter are from ger that he has by le it? Her the others all told him. be ought to be advanced of himself university of participant. Well, but logs, I said, that's some come for and Poursons to Dave it. 1880 p. fallow er your money, and you can't suppose that I am a sit still when I know you can pay and packs ! New, Tim, I mean to have your time and one form room? And I possed have recorded and the beautiful section for the second most frings ingo as to the conservation of their be I'd have puid action. Ye should have you mayar born bergrand men maker that their forces for matrix and it will a purpose of a Exc. and the